

**AMENDMENT**

**IN THE CLAIMS:**

*Please amend claims 1, 4, 11, 15 and 18, and cancel claims 2-3 and 12-14 as provided below:*

1. (Currently amended) A receiver circuit comprising:  
at least one amplifier device for amplification of a data signal which is applied to an input terminal of the receiver circuit, and  
a control device for measuring a data rate of the data signal, and for setting a bandwidth of the amplifier device such that the bandwidth of the amplifier device corresponds to the data rate of the data signal, wherein the bandwidth is set as small as possible without the data signal being corrupted during amplification,  
wherein the control device comprises a data correlator having an input terminal such that the data correlator receives a received signal including one of the data signal and an amplified data signal, which has been amplified by the amplifier device,  
wherein the data correlator includes means for generating, in response to the received data signal, at least one phase-shifted auxiliary signal,  
wherein the data correlator also includes means for subjecting the received data signal and the at least one phase-shifted auxiliary signal to autocorrelation, and  
wherein the data correlator also includes means for producing at least one correlation signal, which corresponds to the autocorrelation, on an output terminal of the data correlator,  
wherein the data correlator comprises:  
a phase shifter coupled to receive the received data signal for forming a phase-shifted auxiliary signal, and  
a D flipflop having a data input terminal connected to receive the received data signal, a clock terminal connected to receive the phase-shifted auxiliary signal, and an output terminal for transmitting a correlation signal.

2. (Canceled).

3. (Canceled).

4. (Currently amended) The receiver circuit as claimed in claim [[3]] 1, wherein the data correlator includes a plurality of phase shifters for producing two or more auxiliary signals, and a plurality of D flip-flops that are respectively coupled to receive the received data signal and a corresponding auxiliary signal such that each D flip-flop produces a corresponding correlation signal that is formed with a different phase shift with respect to the data signal.

5. (Original) The receiver circuit as claimed in claim 4, wherein the control device further comprises a bandwidth monitoring device that is coupled to receive the correlation signals produced by the data correlator, and includes means for producing a data rate measurement signal for driving the amplifier device.

6. (Original) The receiver circuit as claimed in claim 5, wherein the bandwidth monitoring device includes means for averaging each of the correlation signals over time, and for using each averaged correlation signal to produce a respective binary threshold value signal, which indicates whether the time mean value of the respective correlation signal is less than or greater than a predetermined threshold value.

7. (Original) The receiver circuit as claimed in claim 6, wherein the bandwidth monitoring device comprises a low-pass filter for time averaging of each of the correlation signals, and a comparator for forming each of the binary threshold value

signals.

8. (Original) The receiver circuit as claimed in claim 6, wherein the control device further comprises a state machine which is coupled to receive the data rate measurement signal from the bandwidth monitoring device, and includes means for setting the bandwidth of the amplifier device in response to the data rate measurement signal.

9. (Original) The receiver circuit as claimed in claim 1, further comprising a switching apparatus for switching the noise and for varying the noise response of the amplifier device.

10. (Original) The receiver circuit as claimed in claim 9, wherein the switching apparatus comprises means for optimizing a sensitivity of the receiver circuit by at least one of switching and varying an operating point of the amplifier device.

11. (Currently amended) A method for operation of a receiver circuit, the method comprising:

amplifying a data signal using an amplifier device to form an amplified data signal,

measuring a data rate of at least one of the data signal and the amplified data signal, wherein measuring the data rate comprises:

forming at least one digital correlation signal by subjecting said one of the amplified data signal and the data signal to autocorrelation, wherein the autocorrelation comprises:

forming at least one phase-shifted auxiliary signal by phase-shifting said one of the amplified data signal and the data signal, and

correlating said one of the amplified data signal and the data signal and the at least one phase-shifted auxiliary signal, thereby forming the at least one correlation signal, wherein the correlation of one of the amplified data signal and the data signal and of the at least one phase-shifted auxiliary signal comprises using a D flipflop such that the data signal is fed in at a D input of the D flipflop, and the D flipflop is triggered by positive or negative edges of the at least one phase-shifted auxiliary signal, thereby forming the correlation signal which corresponds to the phase shift of the auxiliary signal at an output terminal of the D flipflop;

averaging the at least one digital correlation signal over time, and utilizing the time mean value to produce a data rate measurement signal which characterizes the data rate of said one of the amplified data signal and the data signal, and

setting a bandwidth of the amplifier device such that the bandwidth of the amplifier device corresponds to the measured data rate, wherein the bandwidth is set as small as possible without the data signal being corrupted during amplification.

12. (Canceled).

13. (Canceled).

14. (Canceled).

15. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 43 11, further comprising using the time mean value of the at least one correlation signal to produce a binary threshold value signal which indicates whether the time mean value of the at least one correlation signal is less than or greater than a predetermined threshold value.

16. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 15, further comprising forming the time mean value of each of the at least one correlation signals using a low-pass filter.

17. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 16, further comprising forming the threshold value signal using a comparator, by applying the time mean value of the correlation signal as well as the predetermined threshold value to said comparator.

18. (Currently amended) The method as claimed in claim 13, further comprising: A method for operation of a receiver circuit, the method comprising:  
amplifying a data signal using an amplifier device to form an amplified data signal,  
measuring a data rate of at least one of the data signal and the amplified data signal, wherein measuring the data rate comprises:  
forming at least one digital correlation signal by subjecting said one of the amplified data signal and the data signal to autocorrelation, wherein the autocorrelation comprises:  
forming at least one phase-shifted auxiliary signal by phase-shifting said one of the amplified data signal and the data signal, and  
correlating said one of the amplified data signal and the data signal and the at least one phase-shifted auxiliary signal, thereby forming the at least one correlation signal;  
averaging the at least one digital correlation signal over time, and  
utilizing the time mean value to produce a data rate measurement signal which characterizes the data rate of said one of the amplified data signal and the data signal, and

setting a bandwidth of the amplifier device such that the bandwidth of the amplifier device corresponds to the measured data rate, wherein the bandwidth is set as small as possible without the data signal being corrupted during amplification;

producing two or more phase-shifted auxiliary signals such that said two or more phase-shifted auxiliary signals are phase-shifted differently with respect to said one of the amplified data signal and the data signal, and

producing a digital correlation signal and a binary threshold value signal with each auxiliary signal.

19. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 18, further comprising producing the data rate measurement signal as a thermometer code using the threshold value signals.

20. (Previously presented) A method for characterization of the data rate of a digital data signal, the method comprising:

subjecting the data signal to autocorrelation such that at least one digital correlation signal is formed,

subjecting the at least one digital correlation signal to averaging over time, and utilizing the time mean value to produce a data rate measurement signal which characterizes the data rate of the data signal,

using the time mean value of the at least one correlation signal to produce a binary threshold value signal which indicates whether the time mean value of the at least one correlation signal is less than or greater than a predetermined threshold value,

producing two or more phase-shifted auxiliary signals that are phase-shifted differently with respect to the data signal, and

using each auxiliary signal to produce a corresponding digital correlation signal and a corresponding binary threshold value signal.

21. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 20, wherein the autocorrelation comprises:

phase-shifting the data signal, thereby forming at least one phase-shifted auxiliary signal, and

correlating the data signal and the at least one phase-shifted auxiliary signal to form the at least one correlation signal.

22. (Canceled).

23. (Canceled).

24. (Previously presented) The method as claimed in claim 20, further comprising using the threshold value signals to produce the data rate measurement signal in a thermometer code.

25. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 24, correlating the data signal and the phase-shifted auxiliary signals comprises utilizing a D flipflop such that the data signal is fed in at a D input of the respective D flipflop, and the respective D flipflop is triggered by positive or negative edges of the respective phase-shifted auxiliary signal, as a result of which the correlation signal which corresponds to the phase shift of the respective auxiliary signal is in each case formed at the output of the respective D flipflop.

26. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 24, further comprising forming the time mean values of the correlation signals using a low-pass filter.

27. (Original) The method as claimed in claim 24, further comprising forming the threshold value signals using a comparator such that the time mean value of the respective correlation signal as well as the predetermined threshold value are applied to this comparator.